



大学英语  
完全解读手册  
系列

● 常春藤英语教学研究中心

# 考研英语 完全解读手册

阅读理解选择搭配 · 英译汉分册

瞄准最新题型

提供权威解读

Cracking the NETEM  
Reading Comprehension  
PART B, PART C

上海教育出版社  
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• 大学英语完全解读手册系列 •

# 考研英语完全解读手册

(阅读理解选择搭配·英译汉分册)

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# 前 言

由上海、厦门、香港、台北、吉隆坡、洛杉矶等地英语教学专业人士联合组成的常春藤英语教学研究中心,数年来在中国英语图书市场中推出了几十种常销不衰的红蓝自测英语速记词汇表,其中附书的红蓝色彩双向助记卡还获得了中华人民共和国的专利。

常春藤英语教学研究中心的英语教育专业人士,充分发挥与海外英语时文零距离接触的强势,密切追踪各种英语考试的最新动态,在潜心研究了中考、高考、大学英语四级、六级、考研、托福、雅思、GRE、职称考试、自学考试、等级英语等各个层面、几十个领域的英语考试大纲要求后,力邀国内教学领域中的资深专家和专业高手加盟,共同开发适时、专业的英语考试辅读材料。目前,由该中心精心打造的常春藤红蓝英语的各类词汇、手册、试卷已逾百种,它们在外语图书市场中声势日显,正在崛起为一个知名品牌。

教育部 2005 年考研英语有较大幅度的考试调整,英语考试不再进行听力考试,把听力部分放在各招生单位的复试中。2005 年的考研英语显示,新的考试题型与以往的考试题型确有诸多不同,语段与上下文情景的选择搭配,应用文多种类型的简洁、确切表述……新的考研英语各大板块到位的专项解读,对考生来说实在是必不可少的,是必须人手一册的!

优秀的、精彩的、画龙点睛的考研英语解读,能使应考者恍然大悟、眼前一亮,不仅能加深理解作为唯一答案的正确性,而且能体会英语的精妙,并给你举一反三、豁然开朗的启迪,使你今后能在工作岗位上如鱼得水地应用这些文体。许多考生临考凭第六感、靠“蒙”,这样的成绩往往是不稳定的,容易大起大落,因为应考者还没有真正弄懂。好的解读手册是大学生们考好英语的引路人,特别是对上课思想不易集中的学生、外语基础不太扎实的学生,更是取得好成绩的催化剂。

《考研英语完全解读手册》作为即将推出的“大学英语完全解读手册”系列的一个子系列,有《英语知识运用分册》、《阅读理解多项选择分册》、《阅读理解选择搭配·英译汉分册》、《应用文写作·短文写作分册》共四册。

《考研英语完全解读手册(阅读理解选择搭配·英译汉分册)》完全是根据 2005 年考研英语新大纲中推出的新题型来编写的,“阅读理解选择搭配”对考研

同学来说是全新的、从未接触过的一种题型,四五百字的短文、有 7 个长句选择项、但只有 5 个空缺项,需要考生差额选择,这必须对文章的阅读、单词的掌握、语境的理解有一定的深度,对考生是有一定难度的综合性的考查,“阅读理解选择搭配篇”第一章“解题思路探索”对此新题型作了较为精心的点拨和概述。第二章“精典样题解读”推出了新题型的 45 个阅读篇目,涉及到社会、经济、人文、科技、卫生诸多方面,选材新颖,题材广泛,有近 300 道经典测试样题,并进行了完全的、到位的分析解读,这在目前的考研英语辅导书中较为少见的。第三章“自测试题练习”拥有 20 篇阅读文章、140 道自测练习题,供考研者练习自测,这在目前的考研英语图书市场中也是最为应急的。

“英译汉篇”内容新颖,含 2004 年 1 月最新试题的分析,题量较大,解读深入,共有 80 个篇目、约 400 题,其中 150 题有详尽解析。

《考研英语完全解读手册(阅读理解选择搭配·英译汉分册)》的编辑、出版,目的是帮助准备考研者适应新的考试要求和规定,以帮助解决他们的燃眉之急。

由于时间仓促,难免有疏漏和不当之处,感谢读者指正,待修订再版时进一步完善。

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# 阅读理解 选择搭配篇

## Reading Comprehension Part B



# 第一章 解题思路探索

阅读理解选择搭配题是 2005 年硕士研究生入学考试新加的题型,以前在全国英语等级考试 5 级(PETS-5)中考过,所以并不算是新发明的题型。因为考研考生大多对 PETS 考试并不熟悉,所以对他们而言选择搭配题就是全新的题型。

根据《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》的描述,选择搭配题的内容是一篇长度为 500-600 词的文章,其中有 5 段空白,文章后有 6-7 段文字,要求考生根据文章内容从这 6-7 段文字中选择能分别放进文章中 5 个空白处的 5 段。《考纲》中明确声明,选择搭配题“主要考查考生对诸如连贯性、一致性等语段特征以及文章结构的理解”,不同于多项选择题考查的“理解具体信息、掌握文章大意、猜测生词词义并进行推断等能力”。可以说,考查目的从考生对文章字、词、句的理解上升到考生对语篇的理解。看过样题的考生中有不少被新题型难倒,其实新题型的要求固然有所提高,但通过多读多练也不难把握英语文章的语篇结构。本书提供了 48 篇语篇和 240 道选择搭配题,其中 18 篇语篇配有指导读者解题的详解,其余 30 篇为自测练习,供读者自行练习巩固。在做题之外,对结构严谨的议论文和说明文的广泛阅读也能有效地提高考生把握英语短文结构的能力。

下面我们先通过样题说明选择搭配题的解法。

## 2005 年试题及解析

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②

Canada's premiers (the leaders of provincial governments), if they have any breath left after complaining about Ottawa at their late July annual meeting, might spare a moment to do something, together, to reduce health-care costs.

They're all groaning about soaring health budgets, the fastest-growing component of which are pharmaceutical costs.

41. \_\_\_\_\_.

What to do? Both the Romanow commission and the Kirby committee on health care—to say nothing of reports from other experts—recommended the creation of a national drug agency. Instead of each province having its own list of approved drugs, bureaucracy, procedures and limited bargaining power, all would pool resources, work with Ottawa, and create a national institution.

42. \_\_\_\_\_.

But “national” doesn't have to mean that. “National” could mean interprovincial—provinces combining efforts to create one body.

Either way, one benefit of a “national” organization would be to negotiate better prices, if possible, with drug manufacturers. Instead of having one province—or a series of hospitals

within a province—negotiate a price for a given drug on the provincial list, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of all provinces. Rather than, say, Quebec, negotiating on behalf of seven million people, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of 31 million people. Basic economics suggests the greater the potential consumers, the higher the likelihood of a better price.

43. \_\_\_\_\_.

A small step has been taken in the direction of a national agency with the creation of the Canadian Co-ordinating Office for Health Technology Assessment, funded by Ottawa and the provinces. Under it, a Common Drug Review recommends to provincial lists which new drugs should be included. Predictable, and regrettably, Quebec refused to join.

A few premiers are suspicious of any federal-provincial deal-making. They (particularly Quebec and Alberta) just want Ottawa to fork over additional billions with few, if any, strings attached. That's one reason why the idea of a national list hasn't gone anywhere, while drug costs keep rising fast.

44. \_\_\_\_\_.

Premiers love to quote Mr. Romanow's report selectively, especially the parts about more federal money. Perhaps they should read what he had to say about drugs: "A national drug agency would provide governments more influence on pharmaceutical companies in order to try to constrain their ever-increasing cost of drugs."

45. \_\_\_\_\_.

So when the premiers gather in Niagara Falls to assemble their usual complaint list, they should also get cracking about something in their jurisdiction that would help their budgets and patients.

[A] Quebec's resistance to a national agency is provincialist ideology. One of the first advocates for a national list was a researcher at Laval University. Quebec's Drug Insurance Fund has seen its costs skyrocket with annual increases from 14.3 percent to 26.8 percent!

[B] Or they could read Mr. Kirby's report: "the substantial buying power of such an agency would strengthen the public prescription-drug insurance plans to negotiate the lowest possible purchase prices from drug companies."

[C] What does "national" mean? Roy Romanow and Senator Michael Kirby recommended a federal-provincial body much like the recently created National Health Council.

[D] The problem is simple and stark: health-care costs have been, are, and will continue to increase faster than government revenues.

[E] According to the Canadian Institute for Health Information, prescription drug costs have risen since 1997 at twice the rate of overall health-care spending. Part of the increase

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comes from drugs being used to replace other kinds of treatments. Part of it arises from new drugs costing more than older kinds. Part of it is higher prices.

[F] So, if the provinces want to run the health-care show, they should prove they can run it, starting with an interprovincial health list that would end duplication, save administrative costs, prevent one province from being played off against another, and bargain for better drug prices.

[G] Of course, the pharmaceutical companies will scream. They like divided buyers; they can lobby better that way. They can use the threat of removing jobs from one province to another. They can hope that, if one province includes a drug on its list, the pressure will cause others to include it on theirs. They wouldn't like a national agency, but self-interest would lead them to deal with it.

### 文章大意:

本文介绍了加拿大国内解决医疗费用过高的努力。据统计,自1997年以来,处方药的价格的增幅是整体药疗费用的两倍。许多人提议建立一个全国性的药品采购机构以压低药价。他们认为,让省政府或几家医院联盟与药厂谈判胜算不大,全国各省必须联手与药厂谈判。

### 题目解析:

41. 答案:E。句意:根据加拿大健康信息机构的统计,自1997年以来,处方药价格的增幅是整体医疗支出增幅的两倍。部分增长来自用于替换其它疗法的药物,其他部分来自于比旧药价格高昂的新药。空格上一段提到,在医疗预算中,增长最快的是药品费用,那么空格中的部分应该是给出数字或实例,E最适合。

42. 答案:C。句意:所谓“全国性”是什么意思呢? Roy Romanow 和参议员 Michael Kirby 建议成立一个联邦——省级机构,就像新近成立的国家健康委员会。空格前一段说到要建立一个全国性机构,空格下一段解释了另一种全国性机构,再下一段说到“either way”,这说明空格中的内容是在解释两种全国性机构中的一种,几个选项中只有C最合适。

43. 答案:G。当然,药品公司会惊声尖叫。他们喜欢分散的消费者,因为那样会使他们易于游说。如果各省保持分散,他们就可以威胁省政府把大量工作机会转移到其他省,他们的期望是:如果一个省把他们的药列入医保清单,那么其他省会被迫采用同样的药。他们不会喜欢一个全国性机构,但对自身利益的考虑会使他们合作。空格上文介绍了设想中全国性医保机构的运行机制,以及它何以可能在谈判中压低药价,而G选项说的是谈判的另一方——药品生产和销售厂家——可能的反应;用它来承接上下文最通顺。

44. 答案:F。句意:因此,如果各省想要实现各自的医保计划,他们就要证明自己实施计划的能力。他们应该着手制订一份省际医保清单以结束重复,节省行政费用,防止各省间

的争斗,以及压低药价。空格上文提到全国性医保预算未能实施的原因,那么空格中就应该顺理成章地提出对策,显然 F 最合适。

45. 答案: B。句意: 或者他们可以读一下 Kirby 先生的报告: “这个机构的强大购买实力会加强公共处方药保险计划, 以便和药品公司谈妥最低购入价格。空格上一段建议阅读 Romanow 关于药品的言论, 选项 B 建议另外读一下 Kirby 的报告, 语气上承接上一段, 所以选 B。

### 文章走势:

一般来说, 无论哪种英语文体都有较为程式化的格式。叙述文一般采用时间顺序, 即先写时间上发生较早的事件, 后写时间上发生较晚的事件。说明文和议论文一般采用因果顺序, 即先写原因再写结果; 新闻体一段采取逆因果顺序, 即先写结果再写原因。当然这都只是一般格式, 不能用来分析所有的个案语篇。比如有些作者喜欢用小说的写法, 故意把时间顺序打乱, 加入许多倒叙或插叙。我们预计在今后几次考试中出现的选择搭配题的语篇会按照比较简明、常见的顺序编排, 因为选择搭配属于新题型, 考生朋友们对它不熟悉, 也没有经过语篇理解方面的专门训练。如果考题篇目设计得很复杂, 那么大多数考生会得低分, 这种情况下, 试题设计就是失败的, 出题人当然会明白这一点。因此, 考生首先要做的是确保自己对简明的语篇中的时间或因果顺序能有较好的理解。本书选择搭配部分的大多数语篇是逻辑性较强的说明文和新闻体, 考生认真操练的话, 应该能在考场上有满意的表现。

### 提示信息:

在对上面样题的解题分析中我们可以看出: 在每条横线的上下文, 都会有一到两个提示信息或是线索, 暗示考生正确选项应该具备什么条件。比如在解第一题时, 我们注意到, 横线上面的句子提到 pharmaceutical costs 增长迅猛; 而下面的句子开头就问对策: “What to do?”, 可以推测, 正确选项一定是在描述 pharmaceutical costs 过高的问题。又比如第二题的第一句是 “But ‘national’ doesn’t have to mean that.” 我们看见这个句子的第一反应就是, 选项中一是解释了 “national” means what, 提示横线中的内容一定提出了一个全国性医保计划的建议。

在第二、三章提供的题目中, 读者可以有意识地运用上述两种技巧, 整理出每一个语篇的走势和每一道题的提示信息。相信做完我们的 48 道题后, 读者的语篇理解能力会有一个质的飞跃。

## 第二章 经典样题解读

### Unit 1

#### Passage 1

#### Directions:

*In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 1—5, choose the most suitable one from the list A—G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps.*

At the University of California, my students and I surveyed more than 2,000 years of self-change techniques—perhaps most of the major self-change methods that have ever been proposed by religious leaders, philosophers, psychologists and psychiatrists. We also reviewed the scientific research literature on self-change, a topic that behavioral scientists began to explore in earnest in the 1960s.

Here is what we found: Of the hundreds of self-change techniques that have been suggested over the centuries, perhaps only a dozen are distinctly different. Many have now been subjected to scientific study, meaning that researchers have tried to see which ones work best.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ To get yourself started in a new direction, try the following three skills: The first one is modifying your environment.

⑥ People who have never tried this are astounded by the enormous effect it often has. One of my students got herself bicycling every day simply by putting her bicycle in her doorway before she left for school. When she returned home, that was the first thing she saw, and that's all she needed to start pedaling away. I've known several people who have overcome nail-biting simply by buying 50 nail files and distributing them everywhere: in their pockets, their desks and their bedrooms. With a nail file always within reach, they tended to groom(修剪) rather than bite.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

The power of rearranging one's space has been well demonstrated in studies since it was first reported in the 1960s. In a word, to change yourself, change your world in advance.

The second one is monitoring your behavior.

I've been reading research studies on self-monitoring for 20 years, and it does do remarkably well for most people. The fact is, if you monitor what you do, you'll probably do better. For instance, weigh yourself regularly and you may well start to lose weight. Keep a record of what you eat and you'll probably start eating more wisely. Another way is to use gizmos(小玩意, 小发明)). 3. \_\_\_\_\_



If techniques like this sound silly, keep in mind that the power of self-monitoring has been demonstrated by a variety of research conducted over the last four decades. In a study I published in 1978 with Claire Goss, for example, we taught a disruptive fifth-grade boy to rate his own classroom behavior twice a day. He simply checked off a score for himself, indicating how well-behaved he had been in the morning or afternoon. With his awareness increased, he stayed in his seat more than usual, completed more assignments and rarely got in trouble.

4. \_\_\_\_\_. By far, dozens of studies have similar results, all spurred by heightening our awareness of our behavior.

The third is making commitments.

When you make a commitment to another person, you establish what psychologists call a contingency of reinforcement; you've automatically arranged for a reward if you comply and a punishment if you don't. It puts some pressure on you, and that's often just what you need.

For instance, if you want to exercise more, arrange to do it with a friend. If you don't show up, your friend will get angry, and that may be just the ticket to keep you punctual. Decades of research have demonstrated the power of this strategy. 5. \_\_\_\_\_.

There's good news here for all of us. We can't meet many of the demands and overcome many of the challenges of life with simple skills—straightforward practice that anyone can master and that don't require willpower—in other words, with skill, not will.

[A] If you are prone to playing with your pencils whenever doing your homework, you can add up the times one by one in your mind or take a piece of paper to record the times. I can assure you that after a couple of days, you'll care less about your pencils than before and pay more attention to your assignments.

[B] Three deserve special mention: they're powerful, simple and easy to learn. What's more, individuals who have made successful changes in their lives—changes in eating habits, exercise regimens, career paths, coping strategies, and so on—often relied on one or more of these methods.

[C] My children have used this simple technique many times. Justin, my 17-year-old, often places small fluorescent(荧光的) reminder notes at eye level on the inside of the frame of his bedroom door. A recent one read "Remember to shampoo the dog on Saturday or Dad will kill you". (Here he was using exaggeration to good effect.)

[D] Many of us are unconsciously making use of the skill. For example, when you enter a room in a mess, the first idea flashing in your mind is that the room needs cleaning. If any tools are within your reach, you will roll up your sleeves, take hold of the tools and do the work without hesitation. It is a common experience for a majority of people.

[E] A similar study by Canadian researchers Thomas McKenzie and Brent Rushall showed that teenagers arrived more promptly at a swim practice when they were given an attendance sheet to record their arrival times.

[F] Mary Lou Kau and Joel Fischer of the University of Hawaii reported a case of a woman who got herself to jog regularly by setting up a simple arrangement with her husband: he paid her quarters and took her out on weekends whenever she met her jogging goals.

[G] If you say "you know" too much, wear a golf counter on your wrist, and press the button whenever you catch yourself saying "you know". I'll bet you say it less frequently in just a few days. The result is that: you become more aware of what you're doing, and that makes you perform better.

### 文章大意:

改变个人的坏习惯往往会改变人的一生。研究发现,有三种完善自己的方式特别值得推广,它们分别是:有意识地改变自己的生活环境、监测自己的行为、通过向他人做出承诺来督促自己。这三种方式因人而异,但都需要每个人克服自身惰性,有坚强的意志和坚定的决心来实施,才最终会为自己的人生带来希望。

### 题目解析:

1. 答案: B。句意: 有三种方式值得引起我们的注意, 它们很有效, 而且简单易学。此外, 那些成功改变自己的人, 包括改变饮食习惯、养生法、职业道路和应付策略等, 一般至少用了这些方法中的一个。本文开头两段提到从古至今, 人们提出不少自我改变的方式, 其中大多数都是类似的, 只有小部分完全不同, 而这些迥异的方法也需要科学家来验证它们的效用。空格处顺接开头两段, 而空格后面部分, 表示有三种方式值得尝试, 这句话很自然地引出下文, 那么空格处应该是对这三种方式的概括性论述。选项 B 指出在许多方法中, 有三个特别重要, 不少成功人士的秘诀就是这些自我完善的方法, 意思符合上文, 也起到过渡的作用, 所以 B 是正确选项。

2. 答案: C。句意: 我 17 岁大的儿子贾斯廷常常使用这个简单技巧。他总是在卧室门板上显而易见的地方贴上小的发荧光的纸条, 提醒自己要做的事, 最近的一种纸条写着: “记得给小狗洗头, 不然爸爸会杀了你。”(这里他用了夸张的手法来达到效果) 空格处前面一段讲述了第一种方式, 即主动改变自己的环境, 还举了两个例子: 一个是女孩希望每天骑车上学, 就把自行车放在家门口来提醒自己, 这样每天一开门就可以看到; 另一个是一些人有咬指甲的坏习惯, 为了克服这个毛病, 有些人就把 50 个指甲锉分放在自己随时可以拿到的地方, 这样指甲一长, 他就会先想到修剪指甲, 而不是咬指甲。而空格后面一段则从理论和事例两个角度强调了改变环境的力量, 那么, 一般来说, 空格处就应该是关于这一主题的例子论述, 选项 C 举了一个例子, 即孩子通过在门上贴上发荧光的纸条来提醒自己做好该做的

事情,如给小狗洗头,这个例子符合上下文的主题,所以 C 是正确选项。这里可能会误选 D,因为 D 也是关于改善环境,D 描述了人们潜意识里喜欢整洁的房间,而看到脏房间会主动打扫,表面看和主题有关,实际上毫无关系,上文提到的改变环境是指有目的的改变周围的事物,来达到暗示提醒的作用,而整理清洁房间不具备这个功能,只是人们的一种倾向,偏离了主题,所以 D 是错误选项。

3. 答案:G。句意:如果你总是忍不住说“你知道”,你可以在手腕上戴一个计数器,每发现自己说一次就按一下按钮。我打赌过几天后,你就会较少地提到这个词。结果就是:你更注意自己的所作所为,这样使你更好地表现自己。空格处前一段提到了第二种方式,监控自己的行为,主要是一些不良嗜好,而空格前的关于控制饮食和体重来达到减肥目的的例子也很好地说明了这一点,空格后面同样提到了类似的例子,那么,空格处也应是这方面的例子。选项 A 和 G 从内容上看都符合这一点,两者举的例子都和这部分主题有关,一个是通过在手腕上安装一个计数器记录自己说“you know”的次数来抑制自己的这种嗜好;另一个是在脑子里记下或者在纸上写下自己玩弄铅笔的次数,来有意识地克制约束自己的行为。但是空格处前面一句中的“gizmos”提示了答案,gizmos 指的是一种小装置,那么,根据上下文一致的原则,所以 A 是错误选项,而 G 是正确选项。

4. 答案:E。句意:一个由加拿大研究员托马斯和布伦特合作的研究表明,对十几岁的青少年来说,在使用出勤表来记录他们到达游泳馆的时间之后,他们比以前更准时地到达场地进行游泳练习。空格处前一段提到了监控自己行为的种种方式,而空格后面一句则指出许多研究结果都论证了监控行为的好处,那么空格处应是这类研究的描述。选项 E 中论述的研究,即通过制定表格记录孩子的到达时间来督促他们不要迟到,符合上下文的思路,所以 E 是正确选项。

5. 答案:F。句意:夏威夷大学的玛丽和约耳书在他们文章中提到,一位妇女为了保证自己定期地短跑,和她的丈夫定下了合作条约:无论何时,只要她完成短跑的目标,她丈夫就付给她钱并在周末带她外出。空格处前面部分提到科学研究证明了承诺能起到监督的作用,而后面一段是对全文的总结,指出不管是什么方法,都需要我们有足够的毅力来付诸实施,那么空格处应该是对上文研究内容的具体展开。选项 F 描述的内容符合上文,所以 F 是正确选项。

## Passage 2

### Directions:

*In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 1—5, choose the most suitable one from the list A—G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps.*

The year 1972 was marked by publication of a controversial book, *The Limits to Growth*. This study of the world's future, done by a team of MIT scientists with the aid of computer

"models" of the future of our society, forecast a planetwide disaster unless humankind sharply limits its population growth and consumption of natural resources.

Most people were caught by surprise when the book came out. Many refused to believe that disaster is possible, probable, inevitable—if we don't change our mode of running Space-ship Earth. 1. \_\_\_\_\_.

For what the scientists attempted with their computer model is very much like the thing that science fiction writers and readers have been doing for decades. Instead of using a computer to "model" a future world society, science fiction writers have used their human imaginations. This gives the writers some enormous advantages.

One of the advantages is flexibility. 2. \_\_\_\_\_.

For there is not simply a future, a time to come that's inevitable. Our future is built, bit by bit, minute by minute, by the actions of human beings. One vital role of science fiction is to show what kinds of future might result from certain kinds of human actions.

To communicate the ideas, the fears and hopes, the shape and feel of all the infinite possible futures, science fiction writers lean heavily on another of their advantages: the art of fiction.

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3. \_\_\_\_\_. The people may be nonhumans. They may be robots or other types of machines. But they will be people, in the sense that human readers can feel for them, share their joys and sorrows, their dangers and their ultimate successes.

The art of fiction has not changed much since prehistoric times.

⑩

4. \_\_\_\_\_. Whether it's Abraham offering his only son to God, or Paris bringing ruin to Troy over a woman, or Hamlet and Claudius playing their deadly game, Faust seeking the world's knowledge and power—the stories that stand out in the minds of the readers are those whose characters are unforgettable.

To show other worlds, to describe possible future societies and the five problems lurking ahead, is not enough.

The writer of science fiction must show how these worlds and these futures affect human beings. And something much more important, he must show how human beings can and do literally create these future worlds. For our future is largely in our own hands. It doesn't come blindly rolling out of the heavens; it is the joint product of the actions of billions of human beings. This is a point that's easily forgotten in the rush of headlines and the hectic(忙乱的) badgering(困扰) of everyday life. But it's a point that science fiction makes constantly, the future belongs to us—whatever it is. We make it, our actions shape tomorrow. We have the brains and guts to build paradise (or at least try). Tragedy is when we fail, and the greatest crime of all is when we fail even to try.